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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WOMAN'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

West proposed foreign minister conference on Germany with "advisers" from East & West Germany.

U.S.' Sen. Mansfield proposed direct talks by East & West Germany on unity & Berlin.

Antonio Segni formed new Italian cabinet; Fidel Castro named Cuban premier.

United States

Vanguard weather satellite launched successfully.

State Secy. Dulles on leave for surgery, found to have cancer.

President asked for higher U.S. subscriptions to World Bank & Fund, left for visit to Mexico.

Lincoln sesquicentennial marked.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Germany

West Asks Conference. The U.S., Britain & France proposed Feb. 16 that the USSR join them in an East-West conference at the foreign ministers' level to renew efforts to "deal with the problem of Germany in all its aspects & implications."

Similar Western messages, backed by a separate West German note to the USSR, suggested that "German advisers should be invited to the conference & . . . consulted." The suggestion was regarded as a major Western concession to Soviet demands for direct East German-West German negotiations to end the partition of Germany.

The Western notes, approved Feb. 13 by the NATO Permanent Council, expressed willingness to meet with the USSR at any convenient date or place. They urged that detailed arrangments for the proposed conference be negotiated through normal diplomatic channels. They made clear that a German agreement remained the responsibility of the major Allies of World War II and could be concluded only by them.

Replying to the USSR's Jan. 10 message on Germany, the American note rejected Soviet proposals for a 28-nation conference to draw up a German peace treaty. Although it refused to indulge in "polemics" on the Soviet position in the current German & Berlin disputes, the U.S. made these major statements of Western policy on Germany:

- The U.S. was convinced that "the continued division of Germany constitutes a danger to European security & to world peace . . . heightened by the persistent & flagrant denial to the East Germans of human rights & fundamental freedoms." The U.S. wished "to deal with this problem as urgently as possible through negotiations among the 4 powers responsible for Germany."
- The USSR's announced "intention unilaterally to abdicate certain of its . . . agreed responsibilities & obligations in regard to Berlin" was "a danger to world peace." It would "encourage . . . an attempt to assert control over the rights of the Western powers to be in Berlin" & their access to the city. The Western powers "have no choice but to declare again that they . . . [will] uphold by all appropriate means . . . communications with their sectors of Berlin." [See pp. 33C3, 25C3, 9G3-10B2]

The U.S. State Dept. had announced Feb. 13 that the U.S., British, French & West German foreign ministers would meet in Paris in March to prepare for a possible East-West meeting on Germany. The Western talks, to be held "if developments warrant," would study the Soviet reply to Western proposals on Germany and the results of British Prime Min. Macmillan's projected visit to the USSR.

Dulles Mission. The Western proposals for a foreign ministers conference on Germany came after State Secy. Dulles had flown to Europe for talks on Germany Feb. 4-8 and had returned to the U.S. Feb. 9 to take a leave of absence for health reasons. [See p. 50F2]

(Pres. Eisenhower asserted at his Washington news conference Feb. 10 that "there would be no delay whatsover" in proposed East-West talks on Germany as a result of Dulles' illness. The President praised Dulles as "the most valuable man in foreign affairs that I have ever known," but he noted that the proposed talks would require lengthy preparation.)

Dulles, who reported to Pres. Eisenhower on the results of his European trip Feb. 9, told newsmen on his arrival in Washington that the talks had resulted in substantial Western agreement on policies to be followed if the USSR carried out threats to turn its Berlin occupation functions over to the East German Govt. Dulles had met with British Prime Min. Macmillan in London Feb. 4, French Pres. de Gaulle in Paris Feb. 6 & West German Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn Feb. 7-8. [See p. 33E3]

Dulles denied reports of a Western rift on Germany due to British reluctance to use armed force in Berlin & West German refusal to moderate terms for Germany's reunification. He said that his talks had "reaffirmed the unity & firmness of our position" by making clear these basic Western policies:

- "We do not accept any substitution of East Germans for the Soviet Union in its responsibilities toward Berlin & its obligations to us." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 381F1]
- "We are resolved that our position in, & access to, West Berlin shall be preserved. We are in general agreement as to the procedures we shall follow if physical means are invoked to interfere with our rights in this respect."

(Dulles had told a closed session of the House Foreign Affairs Com. Jan. 28 [testimony disclosed Feb. 8] that the U.S. & its allies were in "complete agreement" on "standing firm in Berlin &, if need be, risking war rather than being taken out of Berlin." Dulles predicted that the USSR would maintain "the war of nerves" over Berlin "to the very last to see if our nerve holds." "If it doesn't hold," he warned, "they will gain a great victory" and "will have destroyed the most effective outpost of freedom that we have.")

(Commenting on the Dulles statement, the British Foreign Office indorsed Dulles' views but made clear Feb. 9 that "whether there need be any risk of war over Berlin lies solely . . . with the Soviet Govt.") [See p. 33F3]

Mansfield Asks German Talks. Direct negotiation by the East & West German Govts. to achieve German reunification and settlement of the Berlin & other disputes was urged Feb. 12 by Senate Democratic whip Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.). Mansfield asserted that direct talks between the 2 German Govts. were logical in view of the fact that "it is the Germans themselves . . . who will make the decisive decisions on unification if they are to be made in peace."

Addressing the Senate, Mansfield said that "the divided Allies of World War II" no longer were "in a position to ordain a unification in peace for a revitalized Germany." Mansfield said that the wartime Allies might have been able to devise a German settlement "years ago when Germany lay devastated & prostrate" and there still was "mutual respect & tolerance" among the Allies. But, he asserted, such a course no longer was feasible in view of the Western-Soviet split and the resurgence of Germany as "the most dynamic nation in Western Europe."

Mansfield, who attacked the Eisenhower Administration for its failure to revise U.S. policies on Germany

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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"devised years ago," warned that a new position must be constructed "on the premise that Germany . . . is going to begin to unify soon." He asserted that the U.S. now must recognize that "the East German regime . . . exists . . . even though Russians may pull the strings from behind the curtain." Expressing doubts that "the Western nations are going to wish away or subvert away that East German political authority," Mansfield urged that a new policy accept the premise that German unity, "if it is to come in peace, is likely to fall far short of the ultimate goals" of East & West—"the goal . . . of a Communist totalitarian Germany & the goal . . . of a freely representative democracy in all Germany."

Asserting that a successful settlement of the German problem would depend on termination of the Berlin dispute and should lead to the limitation of armaments in central Europe, Mansfield proposed the following "essentials of a sound Western policy on Germany":

- Maintenance of "forces representing the concept of freedom in peace" in Berlin, "at the least . . . on the basis of equality with the forces of totalitarian communism." At the same time, the East & West Berlin communities should "begin serious efforts to unify the municipal govt. & public services."
- Use of UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld's "conciliatory services" to reach an all-Berlin agreement which would provide for replacement of Western & Soviet forces by a UN "police force" empowered to "supervise the agreement" & protect "all routes of access" to Berlin until it again became the capital of "a peaceful unified Germany."
- Maintenance of Western forces in Berlin in the event that no agreement was reached and the USSR withdrew its Berlin occupation force. But Western troops should be replaced "with German militia, fully supported by NATO guarantees."
- Negotiations by the East & West German Govts. on "harmonizing of the political, economic & military systems of the 2 zones" to achieve German reunification. Details would best be "left to the Germans of the 2 zones," but any unity agreement should insure the rights of East & West Germans "to express themselves & their political preferences & to participate in political affairs without the threat of terror."
- Western & Soviet guarantees of "the kind of unified Germany which may emerge from discussions among the Germans" and assurances "that a unified Germany is neither subjected to military pressures from its neighbors nor . . . becomes a source of military pressure to its neighbors."
- Western & Soviet agreements which would "lead to limitations of armaments throughout Germany & central Europe" and withdrawal of "the so-called ultimate weapons & the [Western & Soviet] armed forces . . . from the points of imminent contact in Germany & central Europe." The West, he urged, should not ignore "the Rapacki plan, the Eden plan for a demilitarized zone in middle Europe or other similar proposals."

Bonn Vs. Plan. Mansfield's proposals for unity talks by the East & West German Govts. were assailed Feb. 13 by every West German political group except the Free Democratic Party, which termed the plans "optimistic." Christian Democratic newspapers attacked Mansfield for being "dangerous & naive." Opposition Social Democrats asserted that his proposals lacked "wisdom."

The Mansfield plan also was rejected Feb. 13 by Mayor Brandt of West Berlin, who had been visiting Canada & the U.S. since Feb. 5. (Brandt had arrived in Washington Feb. 7, met with Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 11.) He said at a Springfield, Ill. sesquicentennial dinner in honor of Abraham Lincoln's birth Feb. 12 that Lincoln's "house divided" speech had contained "truths" which were "perhaps even more applicable to the present situation of the German people." [See p. 34B1]

West German Chancellor Adenauer warned a CDU party meeting in Bonn Feb. 17 that the withdrawal of Germany from NATO envisaged by the Rapacki plan & other proposals for disengagement would be "a catastrophe" for German & European freedom from Soviet domination. Adenauer made clear that his government was ready to show flexibility toward any East-West agreement on Germany but would not consider any accord that called for the dissociation of West Germany from NATO. [See p. 34A1]

Khrushchev Warning. Soviet Premier Khrushchev told the Western powers Feb. 18 that if they attempted to force their way through East Germany to Berlin "this will mean the beginning of war."

Speaking in Tula, USSR, Khrushchev warned the West against attempting to evade future East German control of traffic to Berlin either by force or by an airlift from West Germany. He declared that "no encroachment against East German territory, in the center of which Berlin is situated, can be tolerated—either by land, sea or air." [See pp. 34C1, 33B1, 25E1]

Commenting on Sen. Mansfield's proposals for disengagement & for settlement of the German problem, Khrushchev asserted that "we consider his proposals worthy of attention. One could reach agreement with people who have adopted such sober attitudes." Khrushchev derided Mansfield's attackers as "supporters of continuing the cold war." [See p. 25D1]

'Ike' Vs. Khrushchev Threat. Pres. Eisenhower asserted Feb. 18 that the U.S. was determined to "continue carrying out our responsibilities to Berlin but that if fighting began it would be the Communists' fault.

Commenting on Khrushchev's warning to the West, Mr. Eisenhower told a Washington news conference that "he [Khrushchev] must be talking about shooting to stop us from doing our duty." The President asserted that the West had not said "that we are going to shoot our way into Berlin." But, he warned, if shooting occurred in Berlin it would be begun by "somebody else using force."

Mr. Eisenhower refused to comment on Sen. Mansfield's suggestions for revision of U.S. policy on Germany. He reiterated that the U.S. was ready to enter into East-West German talks in "good faith" and always had avoided building "up anything the Soviets could legitimately consider a menace on their border." [See p. 33C3]

U.S. Soldiers Released. East Germany freed 5 U.S. servicemen Feb. 5 after negotiations for their release by the American & East German Red Cross. The 5 including Army Lt. Richard Mackin, 27, who was arrested Dec. 3, 1958 when his liaison plane ran out of fuel & crashed in East Germany, were turned over to Red Cross & Army officials at Herleshausen, on the East-West German border. 4 enlisted men—Sp. 4/C Kenneth G. Carlson, 21, Pvt. Elwyn E. Bell, 21, Pvt. James W. Hayes, 21, & Pvt. Melvin Hampton, 19—were detained for an Army inquiry into how they had come into East German custody. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 413E3, 236F3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Dulles Has Cancer. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, to be 71 Feb. 25, asked Pres. Eisenhower for a short leave of absence Feb. 9 to enable him to undergo surgery "for a recently developed hernia" & to complete his recovery from an inflammation of the colon that occurred in Dec. 1958. The hernia operation was performed at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington Feb. 13 and was pronounced "successful." But Dulles' doctors announced Feb. 14 that he again had cancer. "Fluid evacuated at surgery contained free cancer cells," and "a small nodular implant on the hernia sac" was found to be a glandular cancer, they said. (White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty had told newsmen Feb. 9 that "there is no sign whatsoever" of any malignancy in Dulles' ailments.)

Dulles told the President in his Feb. 9 letter requesting a leave that he would like to turn over "the duties of Secretary of State for a short period" to State Undersecy. Christian A. Herter, "or, in his absence," to C. Douglas Dillon, State Undersecretary for Economic Affairs. Dulles said this would let him "devote a few weeks to physical recuperation" and give him "some time when, free from other

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responsibilities, I could concentrate on the . . . problems raised by the Soviet threats regarding Berlin . . ." He said he "would be available for consultation" with the President & his own associates "and would expect, after a few weeks, to resume fully" his duties.

Hagerty told reporters Feb. 10 & 11 that reports that Mr. Eisenhower planned to replace Dulles as State Secretary were "completely cockeyed." Pres. Eisenhower told GOP Congressional leaders Feb. 17 that he wanted Dulles to remain State Secretary as long as he was able & willing. The President visited Dulles at the hospital Feb. 14 & 17.

On a resolution introduced by Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), the Senate Feb. 16 stood briefly "in silent prayer" for Dulles' "early & complete recovery." Johnson said after conferring with Chrmn. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 16 that Senate Democrats had agreed to cooperate with the Administration in solving foreign policy problems during Dulles' absence. [See p. 5B1, XVIII, 405B2]

World Bank & Fund. Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress Feb. 12 to approve a $3.175 billion increase in the U.S. subscription to the International (World) Bank for Reconstruction & Development and a $1.375 billion increase in the U.S.' International Monetary Fund subscription. Comparable increases would be required of other members.

The U.S. increases would raise the total U.S. subscriptions to $4.125 billion in the fund & $6.35 billion in the bank. Only $344 million, the 25% of the fund increase that the U.S. would have to supply in gold, would represent an actual foreseeable payment. The remainder of the fund increase would be in "non-interest bearing notes" to be used only if the fund needed cash to meet withdrawals. The bank increase would be by subscription to 31,750 additional shares of bank stock, which would double the U.S.' total subscription. The bank's capital serves to guarantee the bank's bonds, through which it raises money for the loans it makes. "No part of the increase in our [bank] subscription would be required to be paid in except to meet [unanticipated] defaults on the bank's obligations," the President said.

Mr. Eisenhower told Congress the increases were needed urgently to "foster trade & economic growth," raise living standards and speed economic development in the free world. [See pp. 22C-E1, 20D2, 11E2]

Rural Co-Op Loans. Pres. Eisenhowever asserted at the annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in Washington Feb. 11 that rural electric cooperatives no longer should be permitted to borrow government money at interest rates (2%) lower than the rates (4%) the government paid for the money it lent them. He said the government "may, if it so chooses," help particular groups "for humanitarian purposes," "to equalize economic opportunity among different areas, or groupings, and to prevent disaster in some sector of our economy from hurting, too much, the entire economy & population." But groups so aided, he continued, had the obligation to do their "level best" to reestablish speedily their "own equality of opportunity" and then "should not accept any special help from the government."

The President said: America "is engaged in a great debate on the role of government in the lives of her citizens. . . . Shall government live within its means, shall our citizens, in a prosperous time, meet the cost of the service they desire of their government?" Or shall the U.S. "follow the ruinous route of free republics of the ages past, the route of deficit financing, of inflation, of taxes ever rising, until all initiative & self-reliant enterprise are destroyed?"

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) had promised at the NRECA meeting Feb. 10 that Congress would reject Mr. Eisenhower's proposals to raise government interest rates on rural power and to shift most rural electric financing from federal to private loans. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), speaking Feb. 11, also opposed increasing interest on federal electric loans. He accused the Administration of lack of leadership and said that while "new starts" on U.S. federal power projects declined "and REA is neglected," the Russian "rate of growth in power-generating capacity" in recent years "has far outstripped our own." House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.), co-author of the 1935 act that created the REA, told the NRECA delegates Feb. 12 that he opposed raising interest rates on federal loans for rural power even if the low rates were equal to a subsidy. "Why not a little subsidy for the millions who, until a few years ago, were the underprivileged?" he asked.

(Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson said at a press conference Feb. 12 that the rural power program had grown more rapidly under the 6 years of the Eisenhower Administration, during which $1.2 billion of rural electric loans were made, than in its preceding 17½ years under Democratic administrations, when the loans totaled $2.6 billion. "I don't believe an increase in the interest rate would work any great hardship," he said. He promised that the Administration would "oppose all efforts to socialize our power.") [See pp. 22B3, 12A2; Vol. XVIII, 19A2, 13A-B1]

Mexico Visit. Pres. Eisenhower flew from Washington Feb. 18 to the Strategic Air Command's Bergstrom Base near Austin, Tex., where he spent the night en route to Mexico for a 2-day visit to Mexican Pres. Adolfo Lopez Mateos. Among those accompanying him: Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, his brother, & Roy R. Rubottom Jr., Assistant State Secretary for Inter-American Affairs. [See p. 6E3]

Lincoln Sesquicentennial. Pres. Eisenhower, addressing the nonpartisan National Lincoln Sesquicentennial dinner in Washington Feb. 11, reinforced his arguments against excess government spending by quoting from a June 20, 1848 speech in which Abraham Lincoln, then a U.S. Representative, had suggested to the U.S. House that at each session Congress "first determine how much money can, for that year, be spared for improvements, then apportion that sum to the most important objects." Mr. Eisenhower quoted Lincoln as saying: "The tendency to undue expansion is unquestionably the chief difficulty. How to do something, & still not do too much, is the question. . . . I would not borrow money. I am against an overwhelming, crushing system."

Observances of Lincoln's 150th birthday Feb. 12 were highlighted by an address delivered by Carl Sandburg, 81, poet & Lincoln biographer, before a joint session of Congress. Sandburg said Lincoln "stands for decency, honest dealings, plain talk & funny stories" although at times he "took to himself the powers of a dictator," enforcing conscription "for the first time in American history" &, "under imperative necessity," abolishing the right of habeas corpus.

(The Republican National Committee planned more than 150 Lincoln sesquicentennial dinners throughout the U.S. during February.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 425E1]

Awards. Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 4 presented the National Geographic Society's Hubbard Medal to the U.S. Navy (received by Navy Secy. Thomas S. Gates Jr.) for its 1955-59 Antarctic expeditions & to Sir Vivian Fuchs, British explorer who commanded a Commonwealth expedition in the first overland crossing of Antartica. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 197B3]

Mr. Eisenhower Jan. 20 presented the President's Award for Distinguished Civilian Service (gold medals) to: Dr. Wernher von Braun, German-born Army rocket expert; Doyle Langdon Northrup, technical director of the Air Force's Special Weapons Squadron (the secret AFOAT-1 of the AF Office of Atomic Energy), for his part in developing the U.S.' "system of nuclear detection & surveillance," the network that monitored atomic tests within the USSR; James V. Bennett, Bureau of Prisons director; Robert D. Murphy, Deputy State Undersecretary for Political Affairs; Mrs. Hazel K. Stiebeling, director of the Agriculture Department's Institute of Home Economics.

Pres. Eisenhower opened the American Heart Association's annual funds campaign Feb. 2 by presenting to Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), a fellow heart patient,* the association's Heart-of-the-Year award.

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 10 indorsed a proposal to use non-government funds to send the moth-balled hospital ship U.S.S. Consolation on a good-will medical cruise to Southeast Asia. He said the Navy would make the vessel

*Johnson had suffered a heart attack July 2, 1955.

available to the non-profit People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc., which estimated that the operation & maintenance of the 800-bed ship would cost $3½ million annually.

Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, warned the President in a report released by the White House Jan. 17 that the Russians were speeding ahead in science education in the expectation of winning "world leadership in science & technology" and thereby "achieving world supremacy without the need of military domination." He said: "This is not a single emergency but a continuing—possibly a permanent—one"; Americans apparently "forget that we live in a competitive world"; "we shall rapidly lose in competition unless we can show more determined & constructive efforts than we have during the past few years." [See p. 21C-F3; Vol. XVIII, 425B1, 409D3, 277D3]

Pres. Eisenhower & Chief Justice Earl Warren Jan. 28 denied a report by Robert J. Donovan in the N.Y. Herald Tribune that day that their relationship had grown "cold & distant" because of Warren's feeling that Mr. Eisenhower had failed to back the school desegregation ruling adequately & because of the President's presumed disagreement with Supreme Court decisions considered favorable to Communists.

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Jan. 21 that he did not think the 22d Amendment barring 3d terms for Presidents was wise and that "I would rather see it repealed than be kept." [See Vol. XVII, p. 41A2]

Pres. Eisenhower was the guest of ex-Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey at the latter's Milestone plantation near Thomasville, Ga. Feb. 4-8 for a brief quail-hunting vacation. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 392F1, 63C-D2]

SPACE

Weather Satellite Launched. A 21½-lb. Vanguard satellite was shot into orbit around the earth by Navy rocketeers at Cape Canaveral, Fla. at 10:55 a.m. Feb. 17 to serve as man's first space-based weather station.

The 20-inch sphere contained 2 photoelectric cells to observe the earth's cloud cover, a tape recorder to store the data and radios to transmit the information back to earth on signal from ground-based radio stations. A determination of the density of clouds would be based on the fact that clouds reflect up to 80% of sunlight whereas land reflects only 15%-20% and the sea 5%. The experiment was prepared by a scientific team headed by William G. Stroud Jr. at the Army's Signal Research & Development Laboratory at Ft. Monmouth, N.J.

Vanguard II achieved an orbit 329.5 miles from the earth at the lowest point & 2,086.5 at the highest. Its path ranged from 34° south of the equator to 34° north. Its speed ranged from 13,041 mph. at the orbit's high point to 18,379 mph. at the low point. Each trip around the earth took 125.9 minutes. Its life span was estimated at from 20 to several hundred years, but its useful life, depending on the life of its radio batteries, was scheduled only to be about 2 weeks. As the first satellite of the year, it was dubbed 1959 Alpha by astronomers.

It was the earth's 10th man-made satellite, the U.S.' 6th. It was shot into space via a 3-stage, 72-foot rocket after 6 failures & one success in earlier Vanguard lanchings. The 54-lb. 3d stage of the rocket carrier also went into orbit. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 392G3, 416E1]

Capsule Ordered. The National Aeronautics & Space Administration announced Jan. 12 that it had chosen the McDonnell Aircraft Corp. of St. Louis to design & build a space capsule to carry a man into orbit & "safely back to earth."

12 firms had submitted bids for the Project Mercury capsule after the NASA had detailed its requirements to 38 manufacturing & research firms at Langley Research Center near Norfolk, Va. in Nov. 1958. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 426E3]

The capsule, weighing 2,000 to 3,000 lb., was to be carried into orbit 100 to 150 miles above the earth by an Atlas or Titan missile. It was to be cone-shaped, 12-15 feet long & about 6 feet in diameter at its flat end. Retro-rockets were to slow it for reentering the atmosphere after 24 hours in orbit; then it was to be slowed further & stabilized by a ribbon parachute and brought down by 2 conventional parachutes; it was to land on its base on an inflatable ring that would keep it afloat if it landed at sea or that would soften the fall if it came to earth on land.

A single capsule & necessary equipment was expected to cost more than $15 million & take at least 2 years to be developed & built.

Space 'Candidates' Picked. NASA administrator T. Keith Glennan disclosed at a dinner of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences in New York Jan. 27 that his agency had compiled a list of 110 test pilots from which it expected to choose the pilot of the Project Mercury capsule.

Glennan said none knew he had been chosen. He said they would be brought to Washington, where the project & its dangers would be explained to them, and then they would be asked to volunteer for it. The volunteers would get "intensive physical & psychological tests" by means of which the list was expected to be cut to 12 by late March. These 12 would undergo intensive training, and the "20th century Mercury" would be chosen from among them just before the actual launching. Glennan said every "candidate": (a) was a graduate of a military test-pilot school; (b) had a physical science or engineering degree; (c) was younger than 40, and (d) was not taller than 5′ 11″. He said there were no weight limitations.

Glennan announced that before the successful candidate actually was shot into space, the capsule would be tested without passengers & then with animals aboard to get data to enable safe flight by man. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 426C3]

AF CLAIMS 'AEROSPACE.' The Air Force Feb. 3 apparently laid claim to service jurisdiction over space and coined a word—"aerospace"—to describe its jurisdiction. Gen. Thomas D. White, AF chief of staff, told the House Science & Astronautics Committee Feb. 3: "'Air & space comprise a single continuous operational field in which the Air Force must continue to function. This area is aerospace.' "Since there is no dividing line . . . separating these 2 areas, there can be no operational boundary between them." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 349B2]

At the Jan. 27 dinner, the institute bestowed its highest honor, honorary fellow, on Dr. Charles S. Draper of MIT, an intertial navigation pioneer, & on Sir George Edwards, Vickers-Armstrong managing director. Its first annual Lewis H. Hill Space Transportation Award went posthumously to Dr. Robert H. Goddard, U.S. rocket pioneer. Dr. Hubertus Strughold of the AF School of Aviation Medicine received the John Jeffries Award for aviation medicine. The Robert M. Losey Award for meteorology was presented to Patrick D. McTaggert-Cowan, associate director of the Canadian Meteorological Service. Victor E. Carbonara, president of Kollsman Instrument Corp., won the Sylvanus Albert Reed Award for practical aeronautics. Robert G. Loewy, 33, chief technical engineer of the Vertol Aircraft Corp., won the Lawrence Sperry Award for an outstanding young man in aviation.

Atlas Falls. The U.S.' 4½-ton Atlas satellite presumably plunged into the atmosphere & burned up over the Pacific Jan. 21 after more than 500 trips around the earth, the Defense Department announced Jan. 21. Its radios had gone silent Jan. 11. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 416D1-D2]

COMMUNISM

Registration Decision. The Subversive Activities Control Board reported to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington Feb. 9 that it had reevaluated its hearing records, as ordered by the court, and reaffirmed its findings that the U.S. Communist Party was dominated by Moscow and should be required to register with the Justice Department. The SACB said its findings remained valid even after it had deleted the testimony of ex-Communist Louis Budenz and had made changes required by a Supreme Court decision that statements made by prosecution witnesses prior to their public testimony must be made available to the defense. [See Vol. XVI, p. 441D1]

Sedition Case Mistrial. John W. Powell, 39, owner-editor of the defunct China Monthly Review of Shanghai, Sylvia, 38, his wife & contributing editor, & Julian Schuman, 38, associate editor, went on trial on sedition charges in San Francisco Jan. 26. But U.S. Judge Louis E. Goodman granted a mistrial Jan. 30 on defense complaints about press treatment of remarks Goodman had made Jan. 29 in the jury's absence. Goodman was reported to have called the defendants guilty of treason. He denied this. Court records showed he had ruled that certain prosecution testimony was inadmissible under sedition charges but not under treason charges. He had said he "would agree"

that evidence presented "would be prima facie sufficient to sustain a verdict of guilty under the treason statute."

The defendants were charged with helping the Communists & harming the U.S. during the Korean war by printing false statements, including charges that the U.S. had used germ warfare. A. L. Wirin, chief defense counsel, toured Red China for 2 months at U.S. expense in 1958 to talk to prospective witnesses. He then proposed that the U.S. State Department negotiate a judicial agreement with Communist China for bringing 1,000 witnesses to the U.S. at U.S. expense (about $2 million). The State Department refused to seek the agreement, and Wirin sought to have the case dismissed, but the Supreme Court refused to hear his plea.

The defense also tried to subpena U.S. defense records on germ warfare. To block this, for security reasons, Asst. U.S. Atty. James B. Schnake Jan. 6 filed an affidavit saying the U.S. could have waged germ war during the Korean war but had not and had sent no germ weapons overseas. Goodman quashed the subpenas Jan. 9.

The U.S. Attorney filed treason charges against the 3 defendants Jan. 30 after the mistrial. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 2B-C1]

Loman Suspended. The N.Y. State CP Board confirmed Jan. 9 that it had suspended Charles B. Loman, 51, Kings County (Brooklyn) CP chairman & a CP National Committee member, from his state party posts. The statement said this had been done because he had left for an "extended trip . . . without discharging his official obligations." It said the National Executive Committee had concurred, and it denied reports that finances were involved. According to other sources, Loman's unit had been withholding funds from national CP use. Loman, an Oklahoma-born Negro, had obtained a passport Nov. 20, 1958, saying he planned to leave Dec. 15 for Ghana & Egypt.

FOREIGN

Italy

Segni Forms Cabinet. Premier-designate Antonio Segni, 68, announced the formation Feb. 15 of a new Italian cabinet drawn from the Christian Democratic Party. Segni's government, which contained 15 members of the cabinet of outgoing Premier Fanfani, was sworn in Feb. 16 by Pres. Gronchi. Commanding only 272 Christion Dem. votes in the 595-seat Chamber of Deputies, the minority cabinet was pledged support of the 2 Monarchist parties & Liberals, assuring it a 30-40 vote majority. The Segni cabinet was expected to moderate the left-center policies followed by ex-Premier Fanfani. [See pp. 45B3, 29G3]

The new Italian cabinet: Premier & Interior Min.—Antonio Segni; Foreign Affairs—Giuseppe Pella; Justice — Guido Gonella; Finance — Paolo Emiliano Taviani; Defense—Giulio Andreotti; Min. Without Portfolio for Tourism & Sport—Umberto Tupini; Southern Italy Dvpt. Fund—Giulio Pastore; Bureaucratic Reform—Giorgio Bo; Government-Parliament Relations—Giuseppe Bettiol; Budget & Treasury—Fernando Tambroni; Public Instruction — Giuseppe Medici; Public Works—Giuseppe Togni; Agriculture & Forests—Mariano Rumor; Transport—Armando Angelini; Posts & Telecommunications—Giuseppe Spataro; Industry & Commerce—Emilio Colombo; Labor & Social Welfare—Benigno Zaccagnini; Foreign Trade—Dino del Bo; Merchant Marine—Angelo Raffaele Jervolino; State Participation—Mario Ferrari Aggradi; Health—Camilio Giardina.

Play Guarded Vs. Fascists. Rome police began guarding performances of an anti-Mussolini play, La Romagnola, Feb. 17 to block repeated efforts by Rightists & Neo-Fascists to halt the play. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 174G3]

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Algeria. Premier Debré appealed to French & European residents of Algeria Feb. 11 to support efforts to improve conditions of Algerian Moslems. Ending his first visit to Algeria as premier, Debré warned that the future of France's position in Algeria was dependent on the "opportunities we are able to give to young Moslems." [See p. 44C2]

Moslem women's marital rights were broadened & defined for the first time by an Algerian family reform decree issued Feb. 11 by Pres. de Gaulle. The decree, which exempted only the primitive Moslem Mozabite sect, gave control of divorce, custody of children & alimony to the courts, set 15 as the minimum marital age for girls and ended marriage without consent. The reforms had been pressed by Mlle. Nefissa sid Cara, the first Moslem woman to be elected to the French National Assembly. [See p. 13G1]

The non-political Assn. for the Safeguard of Judicial Institutions & Individual Liberties charged Feb. 17 in Paris that Algerian authorities were guilty of "tortures" & "unexplained disappearances [of Moslem prisoners] in detention centers." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 202D1, 100B1]

French forces killed or captured ½ of a 200-man Algerian rebel unit that attempted to pierce the Morice Line fortified fence separating Algeria & Tunisia Feb. 11-12. [See p. 44E2]

Austria. Vice Chancellor Bruno Pitterman met with Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 10 and with Vice Pres. Nixon & CIA Dir. Allen W. Dulles Feb. 11 during an unofficial visit to the U.S. [See p. 44F2]

Belgium. Premier Eyskens met Feb. 17 with officials of the European Coal & Steel Community Hq. in Brussels to ask ECSC aid in a strike by 23,000 Belgian miners protesting the closure of uneconomic pits. 2,000 mine strikers were dispersed by police Feb. 16 when they attempted to march on the Mons jail to free 4 arrested co-workers. [See p. 13G2]

Britain. The House of Commons voted Feb. 17 to establish a Parliamentary tribunal of inquiry into the alleged beating of John Waters, 16, by 2 policemen in Thurso, Scotland, Dec. 7, 1957. A national press campaign had forced Prime Min. Macmillan to ask for the inquiry Feb. 16.

Britain's decision not to use a $250 million standby credit made available by the U.S. Export-Import Bank in Feb. 1957 was announced in Parliament Feb. 16 by Treasury Economic Secy. Frederick J. Erroll. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 381B2, 216B2]

Bulgaria. Economic development plans drafted by CP First Secy. Todor Zhivkov (reported by the N.Y. Times Feb. 14-17) provided for compression of Bulgaria's 3d 5-year-plan, begun in 1958, into a 3-year period. The economic speedup was designed to make Bulgaria the spearhead of an East European "great leap forward" on the model of Communist China. It provided for a 100% increase in industrial production by 1962 & set the following output goals: electricity—5 billion kwh.; coal—19 million tons; pig iron — 250,000 tons; steel — 353,000 tons; rolled steel products—276,000 tons; cement—1.76 million tons; cotton textiles — 210 million meters; woolen textiles—18 million meters.

The Zhivkov plan envisaged steps to decentralize Bulgarian industry & increase local economic responsibility. It called for the establishment of 30 new provincial economic units, the ending of detailed national economic controls and the disbanding of the following Bulgarian Govt. ministries: heavy & light industry, food, electrification & water, construction & building materials, public health & social welfare, municipal economy, public works & roads. A State Planning Commission would be attached to the Bulgarian cabinet for large-scale national economic planning. [See p. 44E3; Vol. XVIII, 369D1]

Burma. Gen. Ne Win resigned Feb. 13 as Burmese premier after warning Parliament that he would resume the post only if it amended laws limiting non-members of Parliament to 6 months of cabinet service and agreed to delay general elections scheduled for April. Gen. Ne Win, who blamed his resignation on opposition from ex-Premier Nu's Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, asserted that the Burmese Army was deployed for a major attack on Communist rebels & could not be withdrawn to supervise new elections.

Ex-Premier Nu called on the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League Feb. 17 to begin a national campaign of passive resistance to the "oppression" of the Ne Win regime. [See p. 44F3; XVIII, 358G3, 327A2]

Ceylon. Dr. N. M. Perera & 11 other members of the opposition Trotskyite Party forcibly were carried from the Ceylonese Parliament by Colombo police Feb. 12 for defying Govt. suspension of debate on a new public security bill. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 269G1]

Deputy Police Inspector Gen. Sidney de Zoysa was cleared Feb. 11 of charges that he had plotted a coup against the Ceylonese Govt. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 402B1]

Congo Republic. 8 Africans were killed & 30 injured Feb. 16 in Brazzaville rioting alleged to have been caused by rival African political factions. [See p. 45F1]

East Germany. Dresden nuclear research scientists were reported Feb. 11 to have put into operation the first

betatron atom smasher to be constructed in either East or West Germany. [See p. 45B1]

France. The extremist Nationalist Party was dissolved Feb. 13 & 5 of its leaders, including Ed. Pierre Sidos of the rightist weekly Jeune Nation, were indicted on charges of endangering state security. It was the first political group to be suppressed by the 5th Republic. [See p. 45D1]

French ex-Pres. Vincent Auriol's resignation Dec. 15, 1958 from the Socialist Party in protest against the leadership & policies of party secretary Guy Mollet was disclosed in Paris Feb. 12. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 302F3, 177C2, F2]

French Cameroons. The UN Trusteeship Council, meeting in New York, voted by 12-1 (USSR opposed, UAR abstaining) Feb. 17 to recommend ending of the UN trusteeship over the French Cameroons by Jan. 1, 1960, the territories' scheduled independence date. Soviet Rep.-to-UN Ivan I. Lobanov had urged the Council Feb. 13 to maintain UN control over the British & French Cameroons until both territories could be united as an independent country. [See p. 39C1]

India. Health Min. D. P. Karmarkar told the Indian Family Planning Board Feb. 15 that state-owned hospitals would be surgically equipped to provide free voluntary sterilization of males in an effort to reduce India's growing population (estimated at 406 million, rising by 7 million annually). Prime Min. Nehru told the 6th Intl. Conference on Planned Parenthood in New Delhi Feb. 14 that Indian Govt. family control efforts thus far had not succeeded in curbing population growth. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 100G1]

(Sir Julian Huxley, British biologist, warned the Planned Parenthood conference Feb. 15 that the world's population would reach 5.5 billion by the year 2000 unless birth control slowed current population growth.)

Indo-China. The 1953 Geneva agreements ending the Indo-Chinese war formally were renounced Feb. 11 by the Laotian Govt. of Premier Phoui Sananikone. Phoui, who blamed the move on the recent occupation of Laotian territory by North Viet Namese troops, declared that Laos would depend directly on the UN to arbitrate & prevent disputes with the other Indo-Chinese states. Observers noted that renunciation of the Geneva accord, which limited Laos to a military pact with France, would permit Laotian-U.S. military ties & Laotian membership in SEATO. [See p. 23D3; Vol. XVIII, 270A1; XIV, 241B-F2]

Indonesia. A joint communiqué issued in Canberra Feb. 15 by Foreign Min. Subandrio & Australian External Affairs Min. Richard G. Casey at the end of a 5-day visit to Australia by Subandrio pledged that Australia would recognize any Indonesian-Netherlands agreement on disputed West New Guinea (West Irian). The statement made clear, however, that, pending an agreement, Australia continued to recognize Netherlands sovereignty in the area. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 369D2, 231D3, 14G3, 5C3; XVII, 394F3]

Indonesian Foreign Ministry spokesmen announced Feb. 17 that Indonesia would pay compensation for all nationalized Dutch enterprises but only after settlement of the West New Guinea dispute & other Dutch-Indonesian problems. Chrmn. John van Oldenborgh of the Assn. of Dutch Enterprises in Indonesia announced Feb. 16 that former Dutch owners would sue to recover crops from their holdings offered on European markets. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 402A2]

Israel. Secy. Gen. Pinhas Lavon of Histadrut, the 654,000-member Israeli union federation, said Feb. 11 that full Histadrut membership would be granted to eligible Israeli Arab workers. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 431G1]

Arab League Secy. Abdel Khalek Hassouna warned Feb. 17 that Arab states would make a "maximum" effort to halt the emigration to Israel of large numbers of East European Jews. He asserted that Israel was "bound to explode" in a war for new territory if its population increased. [See p. 39B2]

Japan. $40 million in foreign loans —$15 million in a public bond issue, $15 million in bank loans & $10 million from the Intl. (World) Bank— were floated by the Japanese Govt. Feb. 17. The public bond issue was the first to be sold abroad by Japan in 28 years. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 215D1]

The Japanese Govt. approved Feb. 11 the construction of 12 fast 11,500-ton freighters for the Philippines. The ships were to be financed by a $50 million Philippine bond issue in Japan. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 402D3]

Kenya. Tom Mboya, Kenya nationalist leader, told a People's Convention Party meeting in Nairobi Feb. 15 that Kenyans favored a "peaceful & nonviolent" struggle for freedom and would live "harmoniously" with "any immigrant [European or Asian] community" that accepted "democracy in its true sense." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 423E1]

Rawson Mbogwa Macharia, a key witness in the 1953 prosecution of Jomo Kenyatta, jailed Mau Mau leader, went on trial Jan. 26 charged with perjury for signature of an affidavit affirming that he & other witnesses had been bribed to testify against Kenyatta. [See Vol. XIII, p. 134H]

Korea. The Japanese cabinet approved plans Feb. 13 to permit some of Japan's 600,000 Koreans voluntarily to be repatriated to Communist North Korea. It authorized Foreign Min. Aiichiro Fujiyama to ask the Intl. Com. of the Red Cross in Geneva to interview repatriates & arrange for their transfer. Estimates of the number of destitute Koreans who wished to leave Japan for North Korea ranged from 43,000 to 170,000.

The South Korean Govt. protested the Japanese decision Feb. 13 and warned that it would use "every power at its disposal" to prevent the repatriation. Demonstrations were staged throughout South Korea Feb. 14-16 to protest the Japanese move. Japan's Transport Ministry had warned Feb. 12 that it could not guarantee the safety of shipping between Japanese & South Korean ports. [See Vol. XVIII p. 131D1]

U.S. State Dept. spokesmen expressed hopes Feb. 13 that "the situation will not degenerate to the point where hostilities will break out."

Liberia. Taxes on profits of Firestone Rubber Co. plantation in Liberia were raised from 25% to 35% effective this year, the Liberian Govt. announced Feb. 17. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 434C1]

Malta. Adm. Sir Guy Grantham, 59, Cmndr.-in-Chief of Allied forces in the English Channel & southern North Sea, was appointed Feb. 13 to succeed Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Laycock, 51, as British governor of Malta, effective in June. Vice Adm. Sir Manley L. Power, 55, was named to replace Grantham in the NATO command.

The British House of Commons voted Feb. 16 by 273-220 to give final approval to a bill revoking the Maltese constitution & placing the island under the rule of an appointed governor's council. [See pp. 39A3, 14A3]

Nepal. The first democratic constitution in Nepali history was proclaimed in Katmandu Feb. 13 by King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva. The constitution, drafted with the aid of Sir Ivor Jennings, British legal expert, provided for a bicameral Parliament with a 109-seat, popularly elected House of Representatives & a 36-seat Senate with 18 members to be elected by the lower house & 18 to be appointed by the king. Mahendra would have powers to appoint & dismiss the premier, to rule in his own right if a stable cabinet could not be formed, and to approve or veto any legislation "in his discretion." The charter granted all Nepalese guarantees of personal liberty, to be protected by a judicial system including a Supreme Court.

Nepalese men & women over 21 began voting Feb. 18 for the first Nepal Parliament to be elected by universal suffrage. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 198A2; XVII, 427D2; XVI, 154B3]

Nyasaland. 46 Africans were arrested following riots in Kota Kota, Nyasaland Feb. 16-17 to protest the jailing of 2 Nyasaland African Congress officials. [See p. 46F1]

Outer Mongolia. An economic aid pact signed in Moscow by Soviet Premier Khrushchev & Mongolian Premier Tsedenbal (reported Feb. 14 by the N.Y. Herald Tribune) provided for the delivery to Mongolia of 3,000 Soviet tractors & trucks and for the loan of 300 agricultural engineers & specialists in 1959-60. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 431D3]

Philippines. A national alert was proclaimed Feb. 13 after Philippine constabulary troops had uncovered an alleged revolutionary plot and 2 constables had been killed in a clash with the plotters Feb. 11 in Quezon Province, central Luzon. The plot was said to be led by Col. Pedro Borja & other members of the Anderson Fil-

American Guerrillas, a 600,000-member veteran's group named after a noted World War II guerrilla unit. An emergency was declared in Luzon's Pangasinan Province Feb. 15 despite AFAG commanders' denials of revolutionary activities. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 379G3]

Poland. The Govt.'s annual economic report, cited Feb. 14 by the N.Y. Times, claimed a 9.5% increase in Polish production during 1958 (10.2% in consumer goods, 8.8% in heavy industry).

Portugal. Ex-Capt. Henrique Galvao, an escaped political prisoner, was granted asylum Feb. 17 in the Argentine Embassy in Lisbon. [See p. 24C1]

Portuguese Angola. Consular dispatches arriving in French West Africa reported Feb. 13 that European residents of Portuguese Angola had been armed following recent clashes with African nationalists.

Red China. Joint Soviet-Red Chinese statements published Feb. 14 by Moscow's Izvestia & Pravda proclaimed the "unbreakable unity" of Russia & China and mocked alleged divisive efforts by the "American imperialists & . . . revisionists of Yugoslavia." Marking the 9th anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese friendship & mutual assistance treaty, a declaration issued by Secy. Gen. Chien Chunjui of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Assn. charged the U.S. & Yugoslavia with "spreading infamous insinuations about the 'big leap' in our countries & the development of the people's communes." Deputy Chrmn. Mme. Sun Yat-sen of the Chinese Natl. People's Congress said in Peiping that the Chinese-Soviet alliance was a guarantee of world peace & mankind's progress. [See p. 46D2; Vol. X, 49B]

Soviet Union. U.S. intelligence estimates of the size of the USSR's submarine fleet recently were revised downward to 450 vessels, Rear Adm. Charles E. Weakley told the N.Y. Times Feb. 4. Weakley, executive officer of the Pentagon's anti-submarine warfare readiness department, reported that Soviet submarine production had been cut, presumably because the USSR possessed enough existing types and was adopting new designs for a nuclear-powered model. He denied that U.S. naval forces ever had positively identified a Soviet submarine within 1,000 to 1,500 miles of the U.S. mainland. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 411F1, 354G2, 5A3, 4A2]

Boris Pasternak, Soviet author who refused to accept the 1958 Nobel Prize for Literature, said Feb. 15 that he would "concentrate" on work and would seek reinstatement in the Soviet Writers Union, from which he had been expelled. Pasternak, 69 Feb. 14, had told UPI that day that Anthony Brown, London Daily Mail correspondent, had betrayed his trust by publishing a poem entitled "Nobel Prize" in London Feb. 11. Pasternak said that he had given the poem, written in a "black pessimistic mood which has now passed," to Brown for delivery to curator Jacqueline de Moynart of the Tolstoy Museum in Paris. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 401E2, 370E2, 358B3, 351D2]

Foreign Trade Min. Nikolai S. Patolichev told Soviet newsmen Feb. 17 that the USSR did not need long-term U.S. credits to help finance the new 7-year plan. Patolichev said that Premier Khrushchev had urged such credits in order to aid depressed U.S. business. [See pp. 26A1, 18B1]

Predictions that the ruble would supplant the dollar as the world's leading currency & that Soviet-bloc nations would dominate world trade & monetary circulation by 1965 were voiced at the 21st CP Congress by Vice Pres. Konstantin V. Ostrovityanov of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the N.Y. Times said Feb. 17.

Spain. Joaquin Satrustegui, leader of the monarchist Union Espanola, was fined 50,000 pesetas ($1,000) by the Interior Ministry Feb. 14 for denouncing the Franco regime in a Madrid speech Jan. 29. [See p. 46F3]

Tunisia. Pres. Bourguiba warned France Feb. 17 to take steps toward "recognition of nationalist aspirations" in Algeria or face liquidation of the Bizerte naval base, last major French military installation in Tunisia. Bourguiba issued the warning at a Tunis news conference called to focus attention on a "grave deterioration" in French-Tunisian relations. He warned France that "everything may be different" unless an Algerian truce seemed near by June 17, anniversary of the 1958 French-Tunisian military evacuation agreement. [See p. 47F1; Vol. XVIII, 194A1]

The Tunisian Govt. formally protested Feb. 14 against a reported strafing attack on Tunisian territory by 3 Algerian-based French warplanes earlier that day. The planes were said to have strafed Tunisian farm workers near Alep Ratma, 10 mi. from the Algerian border, killing 2 Tunisians & wounding 8 others. Gen. Maurice Challe, French commander in Algeria, denied Feb. 14 that French aircraft had strafed any objects near the Tunisian-Algerian border that day. [See p. 47E1]

9 French technicians & 5 French embassy employes were arrested in Tunis Feb. 10 and charged with espionage in the tapping of telephone lines to the offices of Pres. Bourguiba & other Tunisian leaders and the Tunis Hq. of the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. The 14, all technical aides in the Tunisian post-telephone-telegraph (PTT) system, were accused of establishing a listening post in the French Embassy. Pierre-Michel Gondolo, French employe of the PTT, was reported Feb. 11 to have committed suicide during questioning by the Tunisian police. All French employes were dismissed from the PTT system Feb. 11.

Pres. Bourguiba denounced the French Embassy Feb. 13 for its "repugnant" role in the spy case and appealed for a personal meeting with French Pres. de Gaulle to seek relaxation of growing French-Tunisian friction. [See p. 47G1; Vol. XVIII, 179F2]

West Germany. Trade schedules signed in Bonn Feb. 14 under the 1958 Soviet-West German trade agreement provided for the import to West Germany of 1.12 million tons of Soviet oil & 300,000 tons of grain and for the export to the USSR of industrial goods & $7.5 million worth of textiles & leather goods. The 1959 schedules called for a balanced trade worth $246 million, compared with the $164 million achieved in 1958. The schedule provided for importation to West Germany of 1,000 Soviet automobiles, the first to be sold to a major Western automobile-producing country. The cars replaced a 500,000-ton Soviet coal quota dropped from the 1959 schedules. [See pp. 40B1, 24C2; Vol. XVIII, 139E2]

Vice Pres. Carlo Schmid, 62, of the Bonn Bundestag (Lower House) was nominated Feb. 12 as the Social Democratic Party candidate to succeed West German Pres. Theodor Heuss.

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

Castro Named Premier. Fidel Castro, cmndr.-in-chief of the armed forces, was sworn in as Cuban Premier Feb. 16 following the resignation Feb. 13 of Premier José Miro Cardona & his cabinet. (Castro's brother, Raul, was to replace him as armed forces cmndr.) Miro's cabinet, in office since Jan. 1, agreed to stay on until a new one was chosen.

Castro's appointment was believed to signify an effort to deal more effectively with economic problems besetting the country. Miro Cardona reportedly quit because Castro had promised hotel & restaurant workers that he would reopen gambling casinos. Both Miro Cardona & Pres. Urrutia were opposed to gambling. The cabinet, however, Feb. 17 authorized the reopening of the casinos for tourist trade.

Other cabinet actions Feb. 17 provided for: a halt to dismissal of public employes because of a breakdown in administrative operation; award of 3 mo. salary to surplus government employes who were to be discharged; civil service legislation's taking effect as soon as the government was reorganized; reduction of ministerial salaries from $1,350 to $900 a month. [See p. 47G2]

Sosa Blanco Executed. Maj. Jesús Sosa Blanco was executed by firing squad Feb. 18 in Havana after he gave the order to fire. He had been condemned to death Feb. 17 after a courtroom retrial on 29 counts of assassination, murder & looting in Oriente Province. [See p. 31E2]

Batista Gift. Rep. Charles Porter (D., Ore.) reported Feb. 14 in Portland, Ore. that ousted Cuban dictator Batista, after taking refuge in the Dominican Republic, had given $1 million to Gen. Rafael Trujillo. The money, Porter said, had been distributed to 6 U.S. advertising agencies to win American friends for Trujillo.

In a note Feb. 12 to the Dominican Republic, the Cuban Govt. asked that

Batista be held for extradition as a "criminal" & fugitive from justice. The note declared that a formal request for extradition would be made after Batista's arrest.

OBITUARIES

Simon Ackerman, 80, Lithuanian-born clothing store-chain founder, philanthropist; Feb. 14 in Palm Beach, Fla.

F. Charles Adler, 69, English-born musical conductor in Europe & U.S.; Feb. 16 in Vienna.

George (Johan Carl) Antheil, 58, avant garde composer of ballets ("Ballet Mécanique," "Capital of the World") film scores ("The Scoundrel," "Pride & the Passion"); Feb. 12 in New York.

Joe W. Brown, 61, oilman whose holdings were estimated at $75 million, owner of racehorse Tenacious, ex-owner of Las Vegas Horseshoe Club; Feb. 15 in New Orleans.

Col. Charles Dudley Daly, 78, All-America football star at Harvard 1898-99 & at West Point 1901, West Point football coach 1913-17 & '20-22, founder & first pres. of American College Football Coaches Assn.; Feb. 12 in Pacific Grove, Calif.

Warren (Baby) Dodds, 64, early New Orleans & Chicago jazz drummer who played with King Oliver, Louis Armstrong; Feb. 14 in Chicago.

Dr. Eugene Floyd Du Bois, 76, retired Cornell U. Medical College physiologist, metabolism authority; Feb. 12 in New York.

Toni Egger, 30, Austrian Alpinist & skier; death in a snow avalanche after scaling 10,000-ft. Cerro Torre in the Andes Mtns. reported Feb. 14 in Buenos Aires.

Luigi Emanueli, 76, Italian electronics expert; Feb. 17 in Milan. (He had been awarded the Faraday Prize of the British Assn. of Electronics Engineers Feb. 16.)

Constantin A. Fotich, 67, Yugoslav minister & ambassador to the U.S. from 1935 until ousted by pro-Tito forces in 1944; Feb. 14 in Washington. (He was sentenced in absentia to 20 yrs. at hard labor by Tito Govt. in 1946 for supporting Gen. Draja Mihailovich.) [See Vol. IX, p. 394K]

Frances Frost, 53, poet, novelist, children's-story writer; Feb. 11 in New York of cancer.

Dr. Leon Gerin-Lajoie, 63, gynecologist, pres.-elect World Medical Assn., pres. Intl. Fed. of Obstetricians & Gynecologists; Feb. 14 in Montreal.

Dr. Jesse Phillips Greenstein, 56, biochemistry lab. head at Natl. Institutes of Health's Cancer Inst., developer of low-cost method for mass production of amino acids; Feb. 12 in Bethesda, Md. of stroke.

Lloyd Carpenter Griscom, 86, pblshr. Tallahassee (Fla.) Democrat, ex-U.S. Min. to Persia (1901-02) & Japan (1902-06), ex-Amb. to Brazil (1906-47) & Italy (1907-09); Feb. 8 in Thomasville, Ga.

Wallace A. Irwin, 83, humorous writer of early 1900s, creator of "Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy," novelist, short-story writer; Feb. 14 in Southern Pines, N.C.

Thomas L. Kennedy, 80, Ontario premier 1948-49; Feb. 13 in Toronto.

Don Law, 38, ex-child actor who played "Fats" in "Our Gang" movie comedy series; Feb. 5 in Meadville, Pa. [See p. 32D3]

Timothy James Mara, 71, founder (in 1925) of N.Y. Football Giants, ex-legal bookmaker; Feb. 16 in N.Y.

Harvey Ellsworth Newbranch, 83, ed.-in-chief Omaha World Herald 1944-49, winner of 1919 Pulitzer Prize for editorial on Omaha courthouse riots; Jan. 27 in Omaha.

Pyotr V. Nikitin, deputy chrmn. of Soviet State Com. for Econ. Relations with Forgn. Countries, Middle-East authority, CP Central Com. alternate; Jan. 27 (reported by Tass). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 414B3]

Ellis Laurimore Phillips, 85, founder Long Island Lighting Co. (pres. 1912-37), engineer, philanthropist; Jan. 29 in New York.

Channing McGregory Wells, 88, pres. Amer. Optical Co. 1913-36; Jan. 31 in Palm Springs, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS

Influenza outbreak in England & Wales caused 144 deaths the week ended Feb. 7, it was reported Feb. 16 in London. [See Vol. XVII, p. 384C3]

Newfoundland trawlers Blue Wave & Julie capsized in heavy ice & mountainous seas of n.e. Newfoundland Feb. 9, it was reported Feb. 12. All 47 men aboard the 2 vessels were believed lost. [See p. 40E2]

Avalanche on a mountain road north of Teheran buried several buses & trucks Feb. 11 and killed 15 persons.

Coal mine explosion near Quetta, Pakistan Feb. 16 killed at least 13 miners. [See p. 32B3]

Fire Feb. 14 in a former vaudeville theater in Ashland, Ky. converted into apartments killed 11 persons, including Polly & Jack MacKenzie and their 4 children, one of whom was born during the fire. [See p. 40A3]

Ponell Johnson, 27, an ex-convict and aspiring artist, was arrested Feb. 17 in New York after he had shot & killed Lorraine Rosenberg, 20, & Elaine Fallik, 18, women employes of the textile firm from which Johnson had been fired as a shipping clerk earlier the same day. Dismissed because of insolence, Johnson bought a rifle and returned to kill the 2 girls, allegedly because they "laughed at my paintings."

Narcotics agents & police, in raids throughout New York Feb. 14-15, smashed what was described as a major U.S. heroin ring. 27 alleged wholesale importers & distributors and the alleged ringleader, Philip Orlandino, 34, were arrested. Officers seized an estimated 28½ lb. of heroin (valued illegally at $3,600,000) and $50,000 in cash. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 287F3]

Sicilian police disclosed Feb. 14 in Trapani that they had arrested 4 men who confessed to the Nov. 1958 kidnaping of Brooklyn bricklayer Albert Castello, 72. Their victim was abandoned after his wife refused to ransom him. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 380G1]

Frank De Simone, 48, atty. of Downey, Calif., was sentenced to 6 mos. in prison and fined $1,500 for contempt of court by a federal court in N.Y. Feb. 10. He had attended the the Apalachin, N.Y. gangland meeting and had refused to answer a special Federal grand jury subpena.

4 masked bandits felled a postal truck guard in Geneva Feb. 2 and made off with $325,000 in Swiss bank notes from the back of the truck, which had been standing open in front of the Swiss National Bank. It was the biggest robbery in Swiss history.

Paul Robeson's 5-year fight to avoid paying $9,655 in federal income taxes on the $25,000 Stalin Peace Prize he received in 1953 ended Feb. 4 when the Internal Revenue Svc. declared it now took the position that the prize belonged in the same tax-exempt category as the Nobel & Pulitzer prizes. [See Vol. XV, p. 425E1]

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon revealed Feb. 5 in Washington that he had broken 2 ribs Feb. 3 in a fall on a sleet-covered sidewalk in front of his home. [See p. 16E3]

Births in the U.S. totaled 4,249,000 in 1958—52,000 less than during 1956 but the 2d highest on record, the Census Bureau reported Feb. 17. The birth rate averaged 24.4 per 1,000 persons, an 8-year low. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 296C3]

MARRIED

Portland Hoffa, 48, comedienne & widow of Fred Allen, to advertising exec. Joseph Rines; Feb. 16 in N.Y. [See Vol. XVI, p. 124F3]

NEW BOOKS

The Autobiography of Mark Twain. Arranged & edited by Charles Neider. Hitherto unpublished material by American humorist presented chronologically. Feb. 4. (Harper, 388 pp., $6)†

Comrade Venka. By Pavel Nilin. Trans. from Russian by Joseph Barnes. OGPU investigator in Siberia is caught between requirements of his job & private feelings about counter-revolutionists. Feb. 11. (Simon & Schuster, 246 pp., $3.75)*

The Crossing of Antarctica. By Sir Vivian Fuchs & Sir Edmund Hillary. Account of 1957 trek across Antarctica by Anglo-New Zealand team. Feb. 5. (Little, Brown, 328 pp., $7.50)† [See Vol. XVIII, p. 197B3]

Education and Freedom. By Vice Adm. H. G. Rickover. Father of atomic submarine wants U.S. education directed toward gifted rather than mediocre student. Jan. 30. (Dutton, 256 pp., $3.50)†

The Great Oildorado. By Hildegarde Dolson. About Pennsylvania oil rush of 1859. Feb. 17. (Random, 298 pp., $3.95)†

Jim Fisk: The Career of an Improbable Rascal. By W. A. Swanberg. Biog. of pleasant scoundrel who was involved in watered Erie R.R. stock, gold speculation, selling of contraband Southern cotton during post-Civil War period. Feb. 16. (Scribners, 309 pp., $4.50)†

The Last Days of Lincoln. By Mark Van Doren. Verse play in 6 acts from ending of Civil War to Lincoln's assassination. Feb. 12. (Hill & Wang, 152 pp., $3.75)†

Teapot Dome. By M. R. Warner & John Starr. Account of 1920 political scandal. Feb. 13. (Viking, 306 pp., $5)†

* Fiction † Non-fiction